

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 32.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 212. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## Wilkesborough Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.  
May 17, 1828.—820f.

## The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him, with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.  
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—841f.

## For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.  
June, 24, 1828.—871f.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

## Trotter and Huntington.

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.  
OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

## EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

## New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for cash. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descriptions.

2001f.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

### ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828. Philip Swarthanter vs. William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State.—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E.  
3m 141.

## Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f.

## FALL FASHIONS!

### Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admitted and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON, &  
SQUER LOWRY.  
Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—61 f.

## IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

### One valuable tract of LAND,

containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a *Free Hundred and forty Acre Tract*, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Hilton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

## Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,  
all very likely.

## Eight Horses, stock of Cattle

and Hogs, farming utensils,

riding Chair and Harness,

one Still and Tubs,

Household and Kitchen Fur-

niture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN C. BLUM, Trustee.  
November, 10, 1828.—10435.

## Just published from the Salem

PRESS,



## THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S

ALMANAC,

FOR

1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful astronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, A. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

## Private Entertainment.

FOR all those who are disposed to favor the widow and her fatherless children with their custom, on the road leading from Charlotte to Meson's Ferry, to the Old Nation Ford on the Catawba River, and to Camden, about a half mile south of the Court House in Charlotte, N. C. where William Standley formerly lived. She has a white man to see to both man and horse, by whom strict attention will be paid. Her tables will be furnished with such as the country will afford, and liquors provided; and the stables supplied with corn, fodder and hay. All those who are friends to the widow and her fatherless children, will do her a kindness by favoring her with their custom. She returns her humble and sincere thanks to all those who have already favored her with their custom.

ELIZABETH STANDLEY.  
Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 4, 1828.—312.

## ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

## Desultory Selections.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

"Jackson is coming."—It is no longer doubtful, from returns, that the People are defeated—that the election is lost—or, in other words, to use the favorite language of our opponents, that *Jackson is coming*. It is a matter of consequence to the people to know who is coming with him.

The Washington Telegraph has informed us who are "to be punished" by Gen. Jackson. They are Henry Clay, the pride and boast of our country; for many years the Speaker of the House of Representatives, often without opposition or nearly so; a negotiator of the treaty of Ghent, and the ablest parliamentary orator in America.

The next man to be punished is Mr. Rush, appointed Attorney General by Mr. Madison, and Minister to England by Mr. Monroe, where for eight years he discharged his duties with extraordinary ability. He is now to be punished by Gen. Jackson, because nearly one half of the citizens of the country have thought him deserving of the Vice Presidency.

The reason given for punishing Mr. Southard and Gen. Porter is, that they are "the tools of Mr. Clay." If so, they are tools of which the best workman need not be ashamed. Mr. Southard was appointed by Mr. Monroe on Mr. Calhoun's recommendation, and has discharged the duties of Secretary of the Navy with as great ability as they were ever discharged. Gen. Porter was Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in the Congress that declared war against Great Britain in 1812.—We hope this will effect a mitigation of his punishment from the hero of New Orleans. Mr. Wirt is also named for punishment. We do not exactly understand why. With but one competitor for the palm of forensic eloquence in the country, a politician of the Virginian School of democracy, the bosom friend of Jefferson and Madison—it will of course be a gratifying thing to the country to see him displaced!

The Telegraph goes on to enumerate a number of gentlemen employed in the different departments who are to be punished. Among them Mr. Nourse, the venerable register of the Treasury, who entered the public service in 1787, and has never left it since. This removal will be very acceptable to the thinking portion of the American People, and particularly to our great Religious and Charitable Associations, of which he is a conspicuous member.

We are inclined to think that Gen. Jackson's partisans are going to be bitterly disappointed, and that there will be much fewer removals than they think; and we shall give our reasons.

First. Mr. Adams removed nobody. He offered to Mr. Crawford to continue in the Treasury; but his health compelled him to resign. Mr. Calhoun was elected Vice President. Mr. Southard, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Wirt, and all the Foreign Ministers retained their places, except Mr. Rush, who was called home to go into the Treasury. The only removals that have taken place under Mr. Adams's Administration, have been those of a few virulent opposition printers—and as Mr. Clay was bitterly censured for this, by all Gen. Jackson's friends, they will not of course wish him to follow the example.

Secondly. The American people are not prepared to see a citizen displaced from office, solely because he has dared to think for himself. Can Gen. Jackson regard it as a crime, to be punished by destitution of office, that a Collector or District Attorney has been faithful to the Executive under which he held his appointment?

Thirdly. Gen. Jackson in 1817, at a time when the great party distinctions were recognised in all their force, told Mr. Monroe he must make himself President of the nation and not of a party, and recommended the appointment to his Cabinet of men of both parties—can he now become himself the creator of an exclusive party founded on no other basis than attachment to himself?

Fourthly. One of the great charges, (although wholly unfounded,) against Mr. Adams is that he has employed his patronage to sustain his own cause. Can Gen. Jackson, or any of his friends who regard public opinion, now imitate the conduct falsely ascribed to the present administration, and so vehemently condemn?

Fifthly. Gen. Jackson, on the score of convenience, will make as few removals as possible, because every appointment will disoblige more of his friends than it obliges. Take for instance the Government officers in this town. Suppose Gen. Jackson were willing to remove tried acceptable servants of the public—men called to office by Jefferson, Mad-

son, and Monroe, for no crime but that of thinking and acting with nine tenths of their fellow citizens—we say suppose him willing to do this—he could not appoint one of his partisans in this town, without disoblige more of his friends than he gratifies. When the time comes, we shall explain this to the General more at large. We commence sending our paper regularly to him this day, resolved he shall know *who is who*.

Sixthly. There is such a body as a Senate of the United States, in which, on the 4th of March 1826, Gen. Jackson's friends will not be a majority.

## Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

The railway commences at the port of Liverpool, at a point in direct communication with the King's and Queen's Docks. The line passes under the town of Liverpool by a tunnel and inclined plane. The magnificent archway, sixteen feet high and twenty two feet wide, is cut through the solid rock for the enormous length of 2243 yards, the inclined plane rising one foot in forty nine. The steep ascent of Liverpool is thus avoided, and all interference with the general business of the streets is thus effectually prevented. The excavations of this stupendous work have been going on at several points at the same time; and the precision with which the junctions of the different parts have been effected, in some cases not varying two inches, offers a most remarkable example of the certainty of scientific arrangement. The road through the tunnel, which we thus see is about a mile and a quarter long, comes into the day-light at the top of the high hill (Edge Hill) looking down upon Liverpool. A deep excavation through the elevated ground beyond this point offers an interesting example of the triumph of man over physical difficulties. Several miles onward, the railway passes over a moss; and here, by a steady and cautious system of cuttings and embankments, the railway has been laid down successively upon a soil which appeared as treacherous as the sands of the desert. The valley through which the river Sancy runs is crossed by an enormous viaduct, consisting of embankments and arches built upon piles of extraordinary magnitude. Hence, to Manchester, the line does not present any peculiar difficulties. The whole cost of this grand work will be about £600,000.—[London paper.]

Johnson, the fellow mentioned in our last as the murderer of Mrs. Newman, when examined before the Police, offered the usual excuse of murderers, viz that he was drunk at the time he perpetrated the foul deed!

Influence of the Moon on Plants.—There is an impression very general among gardeners, that the light of the moon has an injurious effect on plants, especially in the months of April and May. M. Arago has shown this notion to be erroneous, but accounts for its general prevalence in a very natural way.—"Annuaire du Bureau des Longs" 1817. He has demonstrated that though there can be no reason to suppose that the light of the moon has any direct influence on vegetation, it must follow from the well established principles which govern the circulation of heat, that during the clear moonlight nights, plants are more liable to be nipped with cold, (when the name of *lune rousse*, given by the French to the moon which beginning in April, becomes full either at the end of that month or in May,) than when the nights are dark and cloudy. He refers to the investigations of our own countryman Dr. Wells, on Dew, for the proof of the fact, that exposed bodies may frequently have their temperatures reduced six, seven, and even ten degrees below that of the surrounding atmosphere, by the effects of radiation alone, but that when the heavens are obscured, radiation to such an extent does not take place. He then observes, that as the temperature in the month of April and May is often not more than four, five, or six degrees above the freezing point, it must follow, that when the moon shines bright, and radiation to its utmost extent takes place, the temperature of the plants may, by this means, be often brought four, five, or six degrees below freezing point, while the circumambient air is above it. Of course, there need be no wonder, that even in the genial month of May, plants should sometimes exhibit all the withering influence of icy December.

Julia Bruce.—The Hartford (Connecticut) Times contains an account of this young lady, who is an inmate of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in that place. Julia Bruce was born deaf, dumb and blind, being but the second instance ever recorded of so great a misfortune. Of a temper docile, she began

early to display a degree of sagacity not always to be found in those who are endowed with the senses. Her parents being poor, she is treated with great tenderness. Although cut off as it would seem from every source of information, she is very industrious and constantly employed. She makes beautiful counterpanes, and in threading her needle, seems chiefly guided by an application of the tongue. In the summer of 1826, we saw this young lady—she was engaged at work upon a pair of prunella shoes, and specimens were exhibited, that would have done credit to the most skilful and experienced workman.—It cannot be supposed that she has any idea of the computation of time, yet she manifests a sacred observance of the Sabbath; on that day lays aside her work, and appears engrossed with the most serious reflection. Many little anecdotes are related in the Times, which show the incredible extent of her intelligence, and appear to settle the long contested point, that ideas are innate.

## UTILITY OF MOLES.

In our attempts to improve our nature, we frequently defeat our own purposes.—Farmers are extremely anxious to get rid of moles, whose hillocks, it must be confessed, destroy the smooth level of grass and corn fields, when they are very abundant; but it has been found, in some farms, by experience, that when moles are extirpated, worms increase so prodigiously, that the moles have been wished for again, as the least evil of the two.

## Salt a cure for Epilepsy.

On Thursday afternoon, a decent looking woman was observed to stagger, on the pavement at the foot of High street. Immediately afterwards she fell back—her eyes were shut—her arms extended—her mouth open—her lips pale, and to all appearance she was fast stiffening into death. A woman approached with a handful of salt, and a gentleman ordered it to be handed to a police officer, that it might be put into the mouth of the sufferer. The salt had not lain half a minute on her lips till she licked it in with her tongue, and in a minute afterwards she opened her eyes, rose, and went away. The gentleman who ordered the salt to be applied, followed her a few yards, and enquired if she was subject to such fits. "O yes," she replied, "but I never was so soon cured before." This is the third instance of the kind we have detailed within these few months, because so simple and efficient a remedy for such an afflicting disorder cannot be too generally known.

## Chinese mode of mending China.

Take a piece of flint glass, beat it to a fine powder and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins China without riveting, so that it is impossible to break it at the same place. The composition is to be ground extremely fine on a painter's stone.

From the New-York Inquirer.

New Coach.—We learn that a new and splendid Coach, made at Troy, in Vezie's best style, passed through this city on Wednesday, on its way to Wheeling, there to meet General Jackson, and convey himself and family to Philadelphia, and from thence to the seat of Government. Judges pronounced the coach, for elegance and convenience, to be surpassed by none in the United States. It is to be drawn by four white horses, and the whole establishment has been arranged by Col. Reeside, the enterprising mail contractor.

From the New York Statesman.

Huzza for republican principles and republican simplicity! What, "the Farmer of Tennessee" coming to Court in a splendid coach and four! When has such an example ever been set by a President, from Washington down to the present incumbent? Mr. Adams has made his trips in steam-boats and stage coaches. We have no objections that General Jackson should travel in any style he chooses; but we are surprised at the foregoing paragraph, emanating from a paper which claims to be ultra democratic. Such notices cannot be agreeable to the President Elect.

When I pass by a house, and see the yard covered with stumps, old hoops, and broken wares, I guess the man is a horse jockey and the woman a spinner of street yarn.



## North-Carolina Legislature.

### SENATE.

**Saturday, Dec. 6.**—Mr. M. from the judiciary committee, reported a bill making provision for the compensation of Jurors in Lincoln County. The bill was read, it was amended so as to include within its provisions, Moore, Rutherford and Anson counties. It then passed three readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

**Monday, Dec. 8.**—Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Education, reported without amendment, the bill to provide for the education of the Poor Children of the State.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of sundry citizens of Wilkes and Ashe, praying the aid of the Legislature, to keep up the stage road from Wilkesboro' to the Tennessee Line. Referred to the committee on claims.

**Tuesday, Dec. 9.**—The resignation of Hardy Morgan, Lieut. Col. of the 1st Regiment of Montgomery Militia was read and accepted.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Franklin of Surry in the chair, on the Resolution to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress, to obtain for this State a proportionate part of the public funds for the purpose of Internal Improvements; and on the amendment thereto, proposed by Mr. Wilson, denying the Constitutional right of the General Government to appropriate funds to this purpose. There was considerable debate, in which Messrs. Wellborn, Wilson, Shober and Brown participated, and which will hereafter appear. The Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the subject.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Saturday, Dec. 6.**—Mr. Boykin from the Military Committee, to whom the bill for the improvement of Militia Discipline, was referred, made a report recommending its rejection, which was concurred in. [The bill provided that persons should be exempt from Militia duty, except in cases of invasion, who should serve five years in the Militia, with a commission of Ensign or of Superior rank. It also abolished the custom of drilling the officers on the day previous to General Muster.]

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred an enquiry as to the expediency of granting the County Courts jurisdiction of all applications for the erection of Gates; to whom also was referred, the resolution on the subject of altering the laws relating to sales under writs of *venditioni exponas*; to whom was also referred, the enquiry as to the propriety of granting to Justices of the Peace, jurisdiction of lent property, to the amount of \$20; to whom was also referred the propriety of altering the existing laws, so as to remit that portion of punishment, which deprives a man of his citizenship, on conviction of certain offences; and to whom the enquiry was submitted, whether by the present law, the arms of free negroes are subject to execution, REPORTED,—that it is inexpedient to legislate on any of the above enquiries, which report was concurred in.

Mr. Sanderson from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill exempting from execution, after the 4th day of July next, a certain portion of the estate of debtors, reported the same without amendment and it passed its second reading.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the chair, on the bill for the better organization of the Supreme Court. Sundry amendments were made to the bill, which having been reported to the House, it was laid on the table.

**Monday, Dec. 8.**—The following engrossed bills were received from the Senate for concurrence, viz: A bill making provision for compensating Jurors, so far as regards Lincoln, Moore, Rutherford and Anson counties;—and a bill prescribing the sum hereafter to be paid to Jurors in Richmond county.—The first bill was laid on the table and the last was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

**Tuesday, Dec. 9.**—Mr. Wyche, a bill supplementary to the several acts now in force, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and further to mitigate the severity of Executions. Read the first time, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Boykin, from the Military committee, reported, without amendment, the bill to compel the Major General to review each regiment in Davidson County separately. Read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The House took up the order of the day, being the bill for the better organization of the Supreme Court. Considerable debate occurred on its merits. Mr. Nash advocated, and Mr. Gaston opposed it. It was finally rejected, 96 to 25.

### From the Register.

There is a bill at present before the House, more effectually to prevent frauds in deeds or conveyances in trust. It declares, that no deed or conveyance in trust, for any estate real or personal, shall be available in law, against creditors or purchasers for a valuable consideration, unless the same shall be attested by one credible witness, and proved at the County Court of the County, in which the grantor resides, and shall also be registered in the Register's office of said County, and shall also be registered in the County in which the land is situated. It made the duty of the Clerks of the several County Courts, within ten days after each term, to make a list of all the deeds or conveyances in trust, proved at the preceding term, setting forth by whom, and to whom, and for whose benefit such deeds were executed—the same to be posted at the Court House door.

The following Resolutions have been introduced by Mr. Shober in the Senate, and agreed to:

**Resolved,** That the best interests of the State require that Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures should be protected.

**Resolved,** That the committee on Agriculture be instructed to enquire into the best means of promoting objects so essential.

**Resolved,** That the growing of Wool is of primary importance, and that said committee enquire if any measure can be adopted for its encouragement.

**New County.**—The bill for the erection of a separate and distinct county in the West, from a portion of Burke and Buncombe, was rejected in the House of Commons by the following vote:—

**For the passage of the Bill.**—Messrs. Alexander, Alford, Allison, Barnhardt, Bethell, Blackwood, Bogle, Borden, B. S. Brittain, Mark Brittain, Brooks, Calloway, Clayton, Clement, Edmonston, Fisher, Fleming, Gaston, Gibson, Gordon, Graham, Hampton, Hancock, Hester, Hodges, Jasper, H. C. Jones, Kendall, Lilly, Loretz, Martin, Mendenhall, Mitchell, G. T. Moore, A. C. Moore, Morris, M'Lean, M'Millan, M'Neil, Nash, Newland, Nicholson, Potter, Purcell, Ramey, Ruffin, Saintclair, Shipp, Simpson, N. G. Smith, Stockard, Styron, Swain, Tyson, Hugh Waddell, A. Waddell, Wadsworth, J. Walker, H. Walker, J. Webb, and Williams—61.

**Against the passage.**—Messrs. Ball, Bass, Battle, Bateman, Boykin, Bozman, Branch, Bryan, Bynum, Byran, Cooper, Cox, Davenport, Dickinson, Dozier, Ellis, Foy, Gary, Gillespie, Gregory, Harper, Hellen, Jarman, W. G. Jones, W. Jones, Kerr, Kilpatrick, Larkins, D. Latham, T. Latham, Montgomery, Mhoon, Moyer, M'Kiel, Nelson, Pierce, Pool, Rhodes, Rogers, Rogerson, Sasser, Sanderson, Sharpe, Luke, R. Simmons, B. T. Simmons, B. Smith, Spruill, Stedman, Stephens, Underwood, Vail, R. Walker, Ward, Watford, Watson, T. Webb, Webster, Wheeler, Whitfield, Whitaker, Wilder, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wright, and Wyche—65.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5.

In the Senate yesterday a Resolution was adopted for the appointment of the standing Committees on Monday next. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to-day, ask leave to introduce several Bills, among which was a Bill for the graduation of the price of the Public Lands.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the standing and Select Committees ordered by the resolution of Wednesday to be appointed, had been announced, a few resolutions were offered and adopted. Among others, a resolution was offered by Mr. SUTHERLAND, instructing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of giving credit for duties on imported goods. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, submitted a resolution, referring to the Committee of Roads and Canals the subject of the continuance of the Cumberland road through the State of Indiana, which was amended on motion of Mr. M'LEAN. This resolution was barely carried, there appearing—ayes 69, noes 56. Mr. Tucker, of New Jersey, announced in a feeling manner the death of his colleague, *Hedge Thompson*, during the recess, and on his motion the usual order was made for the House to wear crape for 30 days. It was ordered that the House should proceed to elect a Chaplain this day at 12 o'clock.

**DEC. 6.**—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. TYLER of Va. appeared and took his seat. Mr. JOHNSON of Ky. obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the preservation and repairs of the Cumberland Road. The Senate, no business being before it, adjourned to Monday.

Yesterday was the first day on which petitions were called by the Speaker, and a considerable number were presented. Various resolutions were adopted. Mr. LOXG offered a resolution, referring it to the Committee on Manufactures, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on salt and molasses, which was rejected without debate—ayes 38, noes 103. A resolution offered by Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, referring to the Committee of Public Lands the propriety of extending the benefits of the act of May last to certain purchasers of public lands, was adopted. Mr. M'HATTON submitted a resolution calling on the President for information as to any negotiation which had been entered into with Great Britain relative to the surrender of any fugitive slaves that may have taken refuge in Canada. This resolution by rule lies one day on the table. On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, of Tennessee, the bills before the House, at the last session, for the relief of sundry officers and widows, and for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, were referred to the Committee on Military Pensions.

**December.**—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barnard, of Pennsylvania, attended. A special Committee on French Spoiliations was chosen by ballot. The Senate proceeded to the choice of the Standing Committees by ballot.

In the House of Representatives, the various resolutions, laid on the table on Friday, containing calls on the Executive Departments for information, were

severally taken up and agreed to. A number of new resolutions were offered; among others, was a resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer calling for various information on the subject of the Military Academy at West Point. A resolution was offered by Mr. Miller of Massachusetts, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means the consideration of the expediency of reducing the duties on tea. Several resolutions were laid on the table, calling for information in relation to the proceedings of Engineers employed on different works. A message was received from the President, enclosing a statement of works of Internal Improvement, projected or commenced, as contained in estimates furnished from the office of the Chief Engineer and the Quarter Master General. Mr. Chilton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner in each State, whose duty it should be to make inquiry, and submit annual reports, as to the internal condition of the several States, with a view to regulate the appropriations for the benefit of the States; but the resolution was promptly rejected.

**DECEMBER 10.** In the House of Representatives yesterday, the various resolutions laid on the table in the preceding day, calling for information on various subjects, were taken up, and agreed to. A resolution was offered requiring the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Salt. When this resolution was read, Mr. Woodcock demanded the question of consideration, and asked for the Ayes and Noes on the question, which were ordered. The question was then taken by ayes and noes, when the House refused to consider the resolution—Ayes 75, Noes 99. The annual Treasury Report was communicated to the House by the Speaker, and 9000 copies were ordered to be printed. A report from the Secretary of War, on the subject of the civilization of the Indians, was communicated to the House, and ordered to be printed.

## INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, (VA.) DEC. 12.

The Norfolk papers received last night, and slips from the Beacon office, furnish news to the 27th ult. from Liverpool, received by the ship *Parachute*, capt. Buntin. The following are the chief items of interest.

The trifling advance of about 1 per cent. took place in the English funds on the 25th, which was ascribed to the sympathy of the stockholders with the supposed triumph of the Protestant cause on Penenden Heath—so says the Albion.

No business had transpired at Liverpool since the advices by the Roman, in bonded *Wheat or Flour*, but prices remained firm in consequence of the high averages.

In London on the 25th, the reduction of 2s. in the duty on Wheat had a considerable effect on Wheat in bond. Notwithstanding the late arrivals of Foreign Corn, Wheat in bond advanced 2s to 3s on the prices of Monday.

### THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

By the Turkey mail letters have been received from Constantinople and Smyrna, bearing the dates of the 25th ult. from the capital, and the 18th from the latter place. They bring the important intelligence, that the Porte had agreed to recognize the intervention of England and France in the affairs of Greece, according to the principle laid down in the treaty of the 6th. With regard to Russia, however, the Turkish Government has positively declined consenting to its interference with the question, unless that power withdraw its armies beyond the Pruth, and renounce all the claims, independently of the Greek treaty, set forth in the Emperor's manifesto. The answer of the Porte, to this effect, had been sent down to Smyrna, from whence the British sloop of war *Phidmel*, which had been waiting for it, sailed with the despatches on the 15th for the Morea. It was generally expected, that this formal intimation of the Sultan's inclination to yield to the wishes of England and France, however qualified by the exception regarding Russia, would bring back the ambassadors of the two former powers to Constantinople, in a short time. The Sultan had made known his intentions of proceeding in person to the seat of war, and, in fact, commenced on the 15th ult. his journey to Adrianople for that purpose. Previous to his departure from Constantinople, the Sultan caused the Bosphorus to be closed against all vessels whether in ballast or with goods. The exchange on London had risen to 60 piasters per £ sterling at Constantinople, and 58 piasters at Smyrna, being no less a difference than 20 per cent. since the preceding post.

### NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The public had been surprised at the long silence of the Russian Government with respect to the military operations in the East. Five weeks had elapsed since the date of the last bulletin from before Choumla; and upwards of four since the date of the last bulletin from Varna, and above seven since the date of the last official accounts from Silistria. We have at length, however, received a bulletin from before Choumla, dated 21st September, Varna, 23d Sept. and Silistria to the

28th August only. The Choumla bulletin passes over all events that occurred between the date of the preceding bulletin and the present, namely, from the 13th to the 18th of September. The present bulletin confines itself to a partial affair at Jeni-Bazar, between a Russian party sent out to forage and a Turkish detachment from Choumla. After a sharp action the Turks retreated. It should seem as if the Turks had cleared the road from Choumla to Jeni-Bazar and Kosludchi, though the bulletin states, that after the affair Major-General Poulet occupied all the points by which the Turks might make sallies towards those two places. The success of the Russians and the check of the Turks seems to have been of little moment. The only important fact established by this bulletin is, that on the 20th ult. the Russians were still before Choumla—whether with their whole army or not is not said.

**Turkish Standard.**—The Turks preserve a green standard borne by Mahomet with a great deal of veneration, as believing it to have been brought down by the Angel Gabriel. Every time it is displayed, all who profess the Mahometan faith are obliged to take arms; those who refuse are to be deemed as infidels. The Turks attribute such exceedingly great power to the Angel Gabriel as to be able to descend, in the space of an hour, from heaven to earth, to overturn a mountain with a single feather of his wing, &c.

**The unfurling of the grand standard of Mahomet.**—A correspondent of the Morning Journal gives the following very interesting account of the proceedings at Constantinople on the 15th Sept.

'Pera (Constantinople) Sept. 25, 1828.

"On Monday morning, the 15th inst. the important sangiac sheriff (or holy banner) was removed from its sanctuary in the seraglio, to be placed at the head of the zealous Mussulmans about to march for the defence of their threatened empire, and the grand seigneur proceeded from his palace to the camp formed at Ramed Pasha Chiflik. These measures, which are considered by the Turks as extreme ones, and never to be resorted to but in most critical moments, had been so long talked of that people here began to doubt whether they would be adopted this year; and they were encouraged in these doubts by the inactivity of the Russians, the obstinate defence of Varna, and daily reports of successes obtained by the arms of the faithful. On the 14th, however, it was generally known that the sangiac sheriff was to be produced, and the Greeks and other rayahs were advised to keep out of the way, as the Turks have always entertained the prejudice that finding these reprobated beings on its passage is ominous of misfortune and have hitherto been accustomed to insult and beat them. Several French residents of Pera, led by curiosity, and encouraged by the great falling off in matters of religious fanaticism, and the improvement in the general demeanour of the Turks, ventured over to Constantinople, and were spectators of the imposing ceremony. Preceded by the sacred banner, which was enveloped in a covering of green silk, and followed by all the grandees of the empire still about the capital, the sultan issued from the grand portal of the seraglio about noon.—The splendid cavalcade proceeded at a slow solemn pace through the long streets of the city, until they reached one of the principal gates (the gate of Adrianople) where they halted a few minutes to allow time to the imams to go through some prayers and religious ceremonies, then they continued their march, followed by an immense multitude of Mussulmans, all in their best garbs, to the heights of Ramed Chiflik, which is not more than a mile and a half from the walls of the city. The sangiac-sheriff was deposited in a magnificent tent covered with green silk, and a certain number of the priesthood and two high military dignities were appointed to watch over the sacred relic. The sultan returned to the barracks situated on the suburb of Ramed Chiflik, and which are spacious, and afford some excellent quarters.—An encampment is formed round the barracks for the troops that are collecting on that point, and which, as yet, are not very numerous. The feelings of many of the Turks seemed touched by the novel spectacle of their monarch leaving his palace, for the field, and tears are said to have rushed to the eyes of the sultan as he rode from the gate of the seraglio, and saw the expressions of melancholy depicted on the faces of the silent multitude. Since he has been at the camp he has, however, resumed his usual good spirits—he passes the day either in council, or on the field, reviewing his imperial guard (which, infantry and cavalry, may amount to about 2,500 men) and at night he retires to a palace in the suburb of Eyoub, where part of his harem has been transported. Indeed of late, the spirit of the Turkish people in general, which was extremely depressed some two months back, has revived, and that considerable.

The intelligence received this morning, from Vera Cruz, leads to the conclusion, that Santa Anna's insurrection has been crushed. A strong manifestation of public feeling against it is found in the Mexican newspapers. It is said that no individual of any note took side with that turbulent partisan except Zavala, the Governor of the state of Mexico, who absconded when orders were issued for his arrest. Very little blood was shed in the skirmishes between the rebels and their pursuers. A gentleman who had long resided in Mexico, remarked to us, soon after the information of Santa Anna's movement reached this country, that each party of combatants would exercise much discretion; fight in the least sanguinary way; reconnoitre the other sharply, and go over according to relative evidence of strength. This opinion is sustained by the details of the affair.

Nat. Gaz.

**Steam Ships of War.**—We find in a late English paper the following notice of the intention of the British government to construct some steam frigates:

"We believe there is no doubt of the fact that Government has determined on the building at least 6 war steamers. They are to be of 1,600 tons measurement, to be propelled by double engines of 180 horse power, and each carry 50 guns of the heaviest metal. It is calculated that a steam vessel of 40 guns of large calibre will, from the facility of her wearing, and rapidity of movement, be a match for any 74 gun ship hitherto built.

Berkshire Chron.

On Thursday last, about 9 o'clock at night, a stranger, of respectable pretensions, who has been a few days only in our town, was knocked down near the theatre, and robbed of a valuable gold watch, and a considerable sum, in bank notes and coin. He was found lying, without sense or motion, soon after the outrage was perpetrated, a part of his belt which had been cut, hanging from his body; and his hat a few feet distant. He remembers that he was assaulted by two men, but the night being dark and rainy, he could not distinguish the ruffians, either as white or coloured men. The probability is that they were of the former description; and from their knowledge of the mode in which he secured his money, it is to be feared, that they are persons of specious exterior, who by these means, avoid suspicion; and may continue their depredations without detection, for a time at least.

The stranger is a foreigner, an Italian by birth, and last from S. America, where his father is a resident, who is represented as being the proprietor of a gold mine.

The commissioners of the town have offered \$100 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offender. The property is thus described in the hand bill which they have issued. Seven U. S. B. bills of \$100 each, three ditto of \$50, five Spanish doubloons, a gold jewelled watch, having a chain particularly characterised by one link of Virgin gold, and a pocket book containing papers."

Cape Fear Rec.

**A Caution.**—A lady, a few days ago, in passing rapidly round the base of the sky-light on the dome of the grand rotunda of the Capitol, suddenly fell upon the glass frame, broke through one of the panes, and was fortunately stopped in her descent by the narrowness of the aperture, and the extension of her arms. She remained suspended in that position for several minutes, 130 feet above a floor paved with stone, till one of the attendants came to her assistance, her companions being too much petrified to give her aid. We trust this will be a warning to those whose curiosity may lead them to that splendid but dangerous apex.

Washington Chron.

A man calling himself Wm. Dwyer, was taken to the watch house, about seven o'clock last evening, charged with a violent assault and battery on his wife. When he was brought in, his face was covered with blood. Several persons appeared before Justice Hopson in the Police-Office, and stated they heard the cry of murder in a cellar, at the corner of Chatham and Frankford-streets. They proceeded to the spot and with some difficulty forced the door, and there discovered Dwyer holding his wife by the throat, on a bed, in the corner of the cellar. Her forehead was dreadfully mangled by a brick bat, which the ruffian had used. Two men were in the room at the time, who on being asked why they did not interfere, replied with the utmost nonchalance, "that it was none of their business, as they were only boarders." From the representations made to the police, it is possible that the wounds of the unfortunate woman may prove fatal. We could not wait to learn the report of a physician who had been sent to examine them.

N. Y. Spec. Nov. 27.

The case of Wm. Dwyer, who beat his wife with a brickbat, as related yesterday under our Police head, presents a remarkable instance of conjugal forgiveness. The wife appeared before the magistrates yesterday morning, and in a decided manner refused to enter a complaint against her spouse, stating that he was intoxicated and "did not intend doing her any injury."

Ibid. 28th ult.

On the night of the 18th ult. a fire oc-



# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1828.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Alexander, directing the Supreme Court to hold four terms annually,—two at Raleigh and two at Salisbury. A regulation of this kind would contribute greatly to the public convenience in the western part of the State, and at the same time have no injurious effect on the interest of the Eastern; it is hoped, therefore, that the members from the East, in a spirit of liberality, and with a desire to accommodate their fellow citizens in the West, will give the bill their support.

Willie P. Mangum, Esq. has been elected Judge of the Superior Court, without opposition, in the place of Judge Ruffin, resigned.

William B. Giles has been re-elected Governor of Virginia, without any regular opposition. The vote was—Giles 147; 74 blank and scattering. The opponents of the Governor were hard run for an opposing candidate, and to this circumstance alone is he indebted for his re-election. Not 50 members, says the *Whig*, voted for him from inclination, or a belief that he was worthy of the office.

Georgia.—The Electors for this State voted on the 3d instant. The following is the result of the vote:—

For President.

Jackson 9

For Vice-President.

Wm. Smith, of S. C. 7

John C. Calhoun, 2

This is just what we expected. We never believed that the Troup party would vote for Mr. Calhoun.

It has been announced in the Jackson papers, that a splendid coach has been purchased by the President elect, to be sent to Wheeling; whence he will proceed in it, drawn by four white horses, to Philadelphia. It is also stated, that a still more gorgeous vehicle is preparing in Baltimore, to be drawn by eight horses, in which the General is to be conveyed from the latter city to Washington. These are indications of any thing else than Republicanism, and strongly contrast with the simplicity of the republican party, and the unostentatious habits of its venerated leaders.

Duff Green, in a new list of proscriptions, has proscribed the federal party. "If," says he, "the federalists join our ranks, they must consent to a probation." What say you to this, gentlemen? We shall soon see who are the dupes!

We have but a word, at this time, for the Camden Journal. Whether we "vexed" him or not, is perfectly immaterial to us; his respect or his hate is what we never coveted nor deprecated. Had he spoken well of us, we should have concluded at once that we had said something improper or acted unwisely. As to our being "necessitated" to borrow from him, it is the merest vanity in the man to suppose such a thing; but nothing is too vain or ridiculous for him. If we wished to borrow ideas, we certainly should not apply to one who has none of his own to lend; it is quite out of the question, then, that we could have borrowed from the editor, as he calls himself, of the Camden Journal. It is true, we copied a phrase of his, for which we gave due credit; believing that the language of no writer, living or dead, would suit him so well as his own: if this be plagiarism, then are we guilty of it. As to his threats, serious or not serious, of a suit, we despise them; and as to his assertion, that he was not the "aggressor" in this controversy,—if it be proper to call it such,—we say it is not correct. And now, whether we "let him alone" or not hereafter, depends altogether on himself:—he can decide as he chooses.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

A bill is before the House of Commons, says the Register of the 16th, to mitigate the severity of executions, and for the further relief of insolvent debtors. It provides, that for all debts contracted

after 1st day of May next, no execution shall be levied on any crop whilst growing or standing in the field, except executions issued on attachments. It further provides, that when any execution shall be levied on land, to satisfy any debt contracted after the 1st day of May next, the crop standing on the land at the time of sale, shall be deemed the property of the Defendant, who shall still retain the right to secure it, but shall not commit waste or retain possession of any house. Such crops, in both cases, liable to seizure, after being severed from the freehold. The bill provides, also, that for any debt contracted after the above period, ten bushels of Corn or Wheat, and 100 lbs. of Beef, Pork or Bacon, for the debtor; and the same for his wife and for each child living with him, shall be exempt from seizure and excepted in the oath to be taken, or the schedule to be rendered by any insolvent debtor.

Supreme Court.—Giles Pearson, of Rowan, has been admitted to County Court, and Marshall K. Polk, of Mecklenburg, to County and Superior Court practice.

## VIRGINIA.

Amendment of the Federal Constitution.—It will be perceived by a reference to the Legislative proceedings, that on yesterday, Mr. Newton moved a resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, by extending the Presidential term to six years, and rendering the incumbent forever ineligible to the same office.

Understood as it seems to be, that Gen. Jackson will not wish to serve but one Presidential term, the present is a most favorable moment for effecting a Constitutional amendment, in the expediency of which, we believe, there is a general, if not an unanimous concurrence. It is the single proposition, which in the present distracted state of politics, bids fair to produce union among all parties.

We therefore express our satisfaction that this amendment, so necessary for the preservation of future tranquility, has been thus early moved, in the first instance by Virginia and particularly, that it is presented unclogged, by any more doubtful proposition. The resolution lies on the table for the present. *Whig*.

Gen. Scott, for refusing obedience to the orders of Maj. Gen. Macomb, has been suspended from his command, and Gen. Atkinson placed in command of the Western District. We hope that the questions at issue between Gen. Scott and the Department of War, will be met on both sides, with a disposition to settle them as right may determine.

Col. Benton has taken his seat in the Senate, and moves on with as much sang froid as if he were not the author of the East Room letter. We think the Senate is in need of a purge.

The following characteristic anecdote is taken from a Philadelphia paper:—One of the crew of the Macedonian, having received the wages of the late three years' cruise, went with the money in his hand into a store, and having purchased a pocket book, put the roll of notes in his waistcoat pocket, and the pocket book into that of his round jacket. The store-keeper told him that it was the fashion to put the money in the pocket book, but the sailor affirmed he was up to the tricks of the land-lubbers, and went off. The next day he returned to the store, exclaiming in great glee, "They've got it—give me another!" He had indeed lost the pocket book, but secured his notes.

From the National Intelligencer.

Among the *on dits* of the day, is one that the President elect, with his wife, is about to leave Tennessee, to take up his abode for the Winter in Philadelphia, to be in readiness thence to proceed on the 4th of March, without inconvenience or fatigue, to the Seat of Government. Another is, that Mr. Adams has taken a house at Washington for his permanent residence, after the expiration of his term of service as President. We know not what faith is to be placed in either of these rumors; though, from the circumstance that Mrs. Adams's health, which for many years has been delicate, is always better at Washington, of which the climate is peculiarly congenial to her, than elsewhere, we should think the latter one not improbable.

Fanaticism.—A man who calls himself Christ, and who says he has come to judge the world, appeared in Guernsey county, in the State of Ohio, a few weeks ago; and, strange as it may seem, has collected a band of deluded followers, who worship him as a God. Some of his disciples are said to be respectable people, and have neglected their business to follow after this fanatic.

Cape Fear.—We are happy to learn, that since his last Report, Mr. Keen who is the active operator on the Cape-Fear River above Fayetteville, has completed a Raft navigation to Stewart's Creek, to Little River, and to the upper point of M'Neill's Island, having cleared out all the high rocks and points of ledges which heretofore obstructed the passage of Rafts in that part of the River.

After having effected this object, Mr. Keen passed up with his two boats to Buckhorn Falls, which he accomplished in a day and a half. He there discharged his hands, and deposited his tools, &c.

and will recommence his operations at that place about the 10th of next month. It is expected that he will eventually be able to effect a good batteau navigation from Fayetteville to Murphey's Mills, on the Haw River.

In the early part of September, the Camhican at Constantinople made a general inspection of bakers' shops, to see that the people were not cheated of the proper quantity of bread. Twenty bakers were nailed by their ears to their own doors.—During their punishment several of them smoked their pipes with great coolness.—This must have been clear comfort.

General Lafayette's land in Florida.—A part of this land is advertised for sale by the General's agent in Washington. He wishes to sell one half of his township, containing eighteen sections of 640 acres each. This township of land adjoins the city of Tallahassee, and in reference to locality, healthiness of climate, and adaptation to the culture of Sugar, is said not to be excelled in the Territory of Florida.

On the 15th ult. a fire broke out in a blacksmith's shop, on the north side of the Public Square in Gallatin, (Tenn) belonging to Mr. B. F. Simson, which proved seriously destructive; consuming four valuable houses, besides sundry out buildings. The office of the "Gallatin Journal" was kept in one of the houses destroyed.—The loss of property is estimated at about \$7000.

A writer in the Boston Courier says, that Newport, R. I. is in ruins; Newburyport is as silent as the Sabbath day; Bath is lonely; & Salem, with her princely East India merchants, looks back with melancholy and regret to the days of her prosperity. What are the causes? The want, as is said, of a back country.

Mrs. Rebecca Jones, a native of Virginia and now residing in Clarke county, Alabama, is the mother of 13 children, grand mother of 64, and great grand mother of 95. The fruitful view of 173, the most of them are living. She is in her 82d year, remarkable for health—rides on horse-back, walks one or two miles with ease, her health good; reading is the only amusement of her declining life.

Out of.—A writer in the New-Haven Chronicle says the words out of are the worst in the language, when one is out of patience and out of money. He says his wife tells him, she is out of sugar one day; out of coffee the next; out of tea the next; out of flour the next; and finally out of spirits. The words, we think, are very good words, and decidedly the best in the language, when one is out of debt; out of trouble, and out of jail. If a man has a smoky house and a scolding wife, out of doors is no bad place.

Bunker Hill Aurora.

The attention of the House was yesterday arrested by the enormous length of the Anti-Auction petition from the City of New York, which was presented by Mr. Johnson. On presenting it, Mr. Johnson unrolled the petition until it reached about half the width of the House, and the immense roll which remained in his hand seemed to be scarcely diminished. On a moderate calculation, we may estimate that the petition and signatures occupied at least half a ream of paper, and that the number of names appended to it must have been eight or ten thousand.

Nat. Journal.

March of Improvement.—Every thing indicates how much wiser, gayer, wittier, finer, and even better, than our ancestors, we, of the present generation, are. None is so silly, now-a-days, as to be satisfied with a single John, Thomas and Peter, prefixed to his family name. 50 yrs ago, that might have been the case; but 50 years ago, the good people knew nothing of fashion and steam-boats. We are approaching the Indian heroic age in the long string of names which an individual attaches to himself. Look at the following:

MARRIED.—Mr. Alexander Philip Socrates Aurelius Cesar Hamibal Marcellus George Washington Treadwell, to Miss Caroline Sophia Maria Julianne Worley Montague Joan of Arc Williams, all of this city.

If we go on improving in this manner, some rare genius must rise up and invent new names. What a prodigious family of children such a couple must have.

Noah.

A splendid Coach, to be drawn by four White Horses, has been sent to Wheeling from New York, there to meet Gen. Jackson and conduct him to Philadelphia.—We cannot forbear on the occasion, repeating the fable told by Plutarch. "A wolf, says Plutarch, peeping into a cottage, discovered a party of Shepherds feasting on a kid. What a devil of a route, said he, would these good people have made had they caught me feasting on kid." Dreadful would have been the consternation of the exemplary Jacksonian Republicans, and few and numbered, in their opinion, the days of the Republic, had Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay rode in a splendid coach drawn by four milk white horses.

But jealousy aside, we think all true lovers of Republicanism, the genius of which is in opposition to parade and adulation, will unite in dislike of this obsequious ostentation. Why draw Gen. Jackson with white horses? Why is the whole country to be attracted to witness with staring eyes and gaping mouths, his progress through the country? Mr. Jefferson travelled to Washington on horseback, and that horse neither milk white, nor of the best? Mr. Madison's progress was marked by no effort to make the vulgar wonder, or feel themselves placed at an anti-republican distance from their rulers. We shall not expose our-

selves by pretending to consider this parade as the evidence of corruption of manners; but we think it idle and impertinent, and worthy of scorn, from the sound part of the common sense.

Whig.  
A man lately died for love in a town in Massachusetts. A widow woman refused to marry him, and he took arsenic which detached him.

## Married.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Watson, Mr. James B. Neely, to Miss Mary I. N. Hart.

On the same day, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. William Lucky, to Mrs. Mary Alexander.

In Charlotte, on the 16th instant, by David Parks, Esq. Mr. James Kitchart, to Miss Mary Kimble.

## THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, December 11.

Cotton 8 75 a 8 90; coffee 16 a 16 1/2; flour 5 a 6 1/2; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7 1/2; molasses 37 1/2 a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar common, 10 1/2 a 11 prime 11; a 12; salt 20; wheat 1 7 1/2 a 12 1/2, whiskey 30

Columbia, Dec. 9.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 3/4; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6 1/2; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2; Flour 5 a 6.

Cheraw, Dec. 10.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 80; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4 1/2 a 5; Whiskey, 35 a 37 1/2; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, Dec. 13.—Cotton, 9 a 9 1/2; flour, 5. 50; wheat 1. 00

Charleston, Dec. 13.

Cotton 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; bagging 22 a 24; Bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn 50; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4 1/2; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 25 a 27; Flour 8 a 8 1/2.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.

## Examination.

THE Examination of the students in Lexington Academy will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 31st December. Parents and friends to literature are requested to attend.

ABSALOM K. BARR.

December 18, 1828.—2t13r.

## Notice.

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Brick-laying, Painting, &c.

December 15, 1828.—12tf.

## Negro Hiring.

THE subscriber will hire, on the first of January next, 60 or 70 Negroes, Men, Women and Boys. Those wishing to hire, will apply to him at his own house. S. L. FERRAND.

Dec. 17, 1828.—2t13.

## All persons having Negroes

in possession, belonging to the estate of W. C. Love, dec. are requested to deliver them on Monday, the 29th Dec. 1828, at the plantation where said deceased lived, on the Yadkin river. Said negroes will be divided on that day, and some of them hired then or on the 1st of January.

W. D. F. CALDWELL.

## Masonic.

THE 27th December, being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the Brethren of — Lodge, in Concord. There will be, on the occasion, a Procession and a Dinner. Members of adjoining Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEX. H. MACREE, Sec.

## NEGROES for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of January next, 12 or 15 likely NEGROES, men, women, and children.

E. M. KELLY.

December 19, 1828.—2t12r.

## Thos. Grier, senr's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thos. Grier, senr. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who fail to attend to this notice, will find their accounts put in suit, as further indulgence cannot be granted.

THOS. J. GRIER, } Executors.  
ANDREW GRIER, }  
JOHN HART, }

Mecklenburg, Dec. 4, 1828.—4t13.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr vs. The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to shew cause why the lands devised by the dec'd, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna, his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal*, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of IredeLL, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to shew cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

6t15.



## POETRY.



### TO MY MOTHER.

Sleep, mother, sleep! in slumber blest,  
It joys my heart to see thee rest.  
Unfelt, in sleep, thy load of sorrow,  
Breathe free and thoughtless of to-morrow:  
And long and light thy slumbers last,  
In happy dreams forget the past.  
Sleep, mother, sleep! in slumber blest,  
It joys my heart to see thee rest.

Many's the night she waked for me,  
To nurse my helpless infancy!  
While cradled on her patient arms,  
She hushed me with the mother's charms.  
Sleep, mother, sleep! in slumber blest,  
It joys my heart to see thee rest.

And be it mine to soothe thy age,  
With tender care thy grief assuage;  
This hope is left to poorest poor,  
And richest child can do no more.  
Sleep, mother, sleep! in slumber blest,  
It joys my heart to see thee rest.

Saw ye that bold majestic beam of light  
Rise in the eastern heaven! Saw ye a gleam  
Unfold a ray of purest loveliest white,  
Which flew and sweetly mingled with that  
beam?

So two young souls, congenial, fond, and true,  
Though one be glorious as the noon-day sun,  
The other soft as evening's earliest dew,  
In holy marriage mingle into one.

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

**Case of Spectral Illusion.**—The following very distinct and interesting narrative was read to the London Phrenological Society, and kindly communicated to us, for insertion in the Phrenological Journal, by its learned author, a member of the English bar.

"In December, 1823, A. was confined to his bed by inflammation in the chest, and was supposed by his medical attendant to be in considerable danger. One night while unable to sleep from pain and fever, he saw sitting in a chair, on the left side of his bed, a female figure, which he immediately recognised to be that of a young lady who had died about two years before. His first feeling was surprise and, perhaps, a little alarm; his second, that he was suffering from delirium. With this impression he put his head under the bed-clothes, and after trying in vain to sleep, as a test of the soundness of his mind, he went through a long and complicated process of metaphysical reasoning. He then peeped out, and saw the figure in the same situation and position. He had a fire, but would not allow a candle or nurse in the room. A stick was kept by his side, to knock for the nurse when he required her attendance. Being too weak to move his body, he endeavored to touch the figure with the stick; but, on a real object being put upon the chair, the imaginary one disappeared, and was not visible again that night.

"The next day he thought of little but the vision; and expected its return without alarm, and with some pleasure. He was not disappointed. It took the same place as before, and he employed himself in observations. When he shut his eyes or turned his head, he ceased to see the figure; by interposing his hand he could see part of it; and it was shown like any mere material substance, by the rays of the fire which fell upon and were reflected from it. As the fire declined it became less perceptible; and as it went out, invisible. A similar appearance took place on several other nights, but it became less perceptible, and its visits less frequent, as the patient recovered from the fever.

"He says, that the impressions on his mind were always pleasing, as the spectre looked at him with calmness and regard. He never supposed it real; but was unable to account for it on any philosophical principles within his knowledge.

"In the autumn of 1825, A's health was perfectly restored, and he had been free from any waking vision for nearly 18 months. Some circumstances occurred which produced in him great mental excitement. One morning he dreamed of the figure, which stood by his side in angry posture, and asked for a locket which he usually wore. He awoke, and saw it at the toilet with the locket in its hand. He rushed out of bed, and it instantly disappeared. During the next six weeks its visits were incessant, and the sensations which they produced were invariably horrible. Some years before he had attended the dissection of a woman in a state of rapid decomposition. Though much disgusted at the time, the subject had been long forgotten; but it was recalled by

the union of its putrescent body with the spectre's features. The visits were not confined to the night, but frequently occurred while several persons were in the same room. They were repeated intervals during the winter; but he was able to get rid of them by moving or sitting in an erect position. Though well, his pulse was hard, and generally from 90 to 100.

"A. is a person of good education and literary habits. I have not the slightest doubt of his veracity. He never supposed the appearances above-mentioned other than illusions. He has always had a propensity towards the supernatural, without any belief in it; and he ascribes these effects of imagination to the perusal of the *Tales of Wonder* and other ghost stories when a boy. He will not allow me to lay before the society an account of his head, as connected with this statement, as he would not like to be called a dealer in the marvellous. I may, however, say that the organ of ideality is large, and the reflective faculties very good."

*Edinburgh Phrenological Jour.*

**The New Amazons.**—An hour's journey from Shumly in Bulgaria, lies the little town of Madara, inhabited solely by women, whose profligacy has become proverbial in Turkey. They are in number about 2000, and form a sort of community; they are free from all imposts and taxes and they acknowledge themselves to be Mahomedans, but they seldom or never wear veils. Madara is a sort of city of refuge for the unfortunate beauties who wish to withdraw from the vengeance of their husbands, or the anger of their relatives and friends. Women of all ranks and stations in life, and from all parts of the Ottoman dominions are to be met with here. As soon as a traveller appears among them, a body of them advance dancing towards him, clothed in the lightest manner, and invite him, with the most voluptuous gestures and motions into their houses. This does not cease until he gives one of them the preference, & accompanies her into her dwelling, when new scenes of feasting commence which, perhaps, as they often do, last several days. All who are willing to pass a pleasant season with them, are received with joy: the laws of hospitality are performed in the most extended sense, and with the greatest naïveté; but the traveller who is content with merely satisfying his curiosity, and is unwilling to join in the amusements of the place or to take the tone of the company, is treated in the grossest manner, and is driven out of the place, with the greatest insults being heaped upon him. The Derré Bey chooses from the Bulgarian women of Madara, his Guvindas, (a body of dancing girls, who perform lascivious dances) who not only serve for the diversion of their lord, but also are completely armed and serve as a body-guard, and are, in time of peace, provided with the swiftest war-horses. The colonists of Madara refuse to admit any woman among them to enjoy the privileges of the place, who is either old or ugly; there appears to have been a society similar to the present at this place at a very remote period; this perhaps has given rise to the various and wonderful stories of the Ancient Amazons.

*English paper.*

**Entertainment Extraordinary.**—At Astley's Theatre in London, which is a kind of circus where equestrian feats are displayed, animals exhibited, and pantomimes and melo dramas performed, an entertainment was lately given by one of the performers which had not been promised in the bills. An elephant, who had been employed in conveying *Blue Beard* over the mountains, and had behaved with great propriety and strict adherence to the part assigned him, was brought into the circle to perform certain feats of dexterity and sagacity, with which all the audience were much delighted. The animal, however, had contracted the bad habit too common among comic actors, who "say more than is set down for them," and sometimes inlerd with their own buffooneries, even the sacred scenes of Shakspeare. After the example of these worthies, the elephant undertook to interpolate a joke of his own.

All at once in the midst of his tricks, he made towards the audience, and with a spring throwing his fore legs over the railing, planted them in the pit. The audience did not wait for the rest of the animal, but made with all haste for the doors, and as it was a crowded night, a curious scene of confusion ensued among them, recoiling upon each other and clambering over each other's heads. In the mean time, the elephant who had preserved in his trunk a few gallons of porter with which he had been rewarded by his master for his good behaviour

in the pass of the mountains, raised his trunk to a proper elevation, and swinging it over the heads of the recoiling multitude liberally distributed the generous liquid among them—deluging the bonnets and beavers, mottling the white gowns, caps and tuckers, and making the artificial roses to droop under the brown shower with which they were drenched. The rush for the door was redoubled with great squeezing and screaming among the crowd, who imagined the gigantic animal treading upon their heels. At length, however, the elephant who had had his joke, was prevailed upon by his attendants to carry it no further and to retire. The audience again came back to their seats, wiped their faces, and now that the fright was over, were highly amused at the adventure. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

### DEACON SLOW.

Deacon Slow had three sons—it is unnecessary to mention his daughters—who were, as Deacon's sons are apt to be—the deuce only can tell why—very roguish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavoured to make his share of the sport, by butting them over, a kind of fun which he often manifested a disposition to play off upon the Deacon, as he marched down to salt the flock—for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was exceedingly humane, except when he was made very wrath, on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace seven times heated. Now the Deacon's sheep pasture was upon the Shawsheen river, which is narrow but deep, and the pasture terminated in a precipice which rose fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, as a beetle-browed house hangs over a narrow street; and the boys after they had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in the habit now and then of squatting upon the edge of the precipice, and darting a hat at him, upon which he would come with blind fury thereat. The boy who held the hat could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge headlong down the precipice, into the stream. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon, their father, who took them into the thicket close by and anointed their backs thoroughly with the oil of birch—an excellent application in such cases made and provided. It is not always effectual, however, and in this case the disease was not cured, as the boys were a few days after waiting round the place in order to repeat the joke upon the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding their father coming at a distance with his basket of salt, they hid in the thicket which they had so good occasion to remember. Slowly came Deacon Solomon Slow, and after he had scattered his salt, he stood upright and thought within himself, that it would be amusing to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one nigh—how should he, when the boys were hid in the bushes? and taking off his broad-brimmed hat he made demonstrations, which at once attracted the notice of the lord of the flock, who set out as usual in full speed. The Deacon had squatted close to the edge—and as he saw the ram bounding along, he pictured out to his fancy, for Deacons have fancy, the ridiculous figure the silly sheep would make, bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, on the fierce charge, more enraged as the hat was larger than common—the Deacon grinned outright, but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance, he forgot to jump aside, and the beast butted him over with a splash into that water where he meant the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands and shouting "you've got it, dad—you've got it, dad," in all the ecstasy of revenge. Deacon Solomon Slow crawled out from his bath with a visage longer than he had ever worn before. This was his last smile. He was afterwards called Deacon Solemn by his neighbours, among whom he lived and died at a venerable old age. *Boston Galaxy.*

**A Queer Mistake.**—When the late Admiral Crosby was dining with Col. Fitzgerald, at Merriam-square, London, he happened to lay his huge brown fist upon the table; at that moment Dr. Jenkins, who was very short sighted, casting his eyes around the table in search of a loaf of bread, happened to rest them on the Admiral's fist; and mistaking it for a loaf, thrust his fork plump into it. The Admiral, smarting with the wound, said in a rage, "don't trouble yourself to reach—I'll help you," and raised the same fist to demolish the doctor. The doctor perceiving his mistake, cried out, "only a slice, sir, it won't go round." This disarmed

the Admiral of his wrath and so convulsed the company with laughter, that all the despicuous cases at table were discontinued.

### Memoirs of a Dinner-Out.

"BLUE MONDAY."—Perhaps it is not generally known that the reason why the shoemakers do not work on Monday, originated in the following tradition: While Oliver Cromwell lay encamped at Perth, he received the intelligence of the death, by self destruction, of John Monday, one of his most zealous and active partizans, who lived at a village which now bears his name, a little to the north of Damhead. Out of respect to the memory of honest John, the Lord Protector issued a proclamation thro' Perth, wherein he offered a reward to the person who should compose the best lines on the death of Monday. Among the claims for the promised reward was a worthy son of St. Crispin, belonging to the "Fair City," who, *verbatim*, repeated the following lines:—

"Blessed be the sabbath day,  
And cursed be worldly pelf;  
Tue-day will begin the week,  
Since Monday's hanged himself."

Cromwell was so well pleased with this *jeu d'esprit* of the Sutor's, that the reward was not only awarded him, but he also ordered that the shoemakers should have henceforth, the Monday of each week as a holiday.

*Perth Courier.*

We have heard the following anecdote told of Commodore Hull:

As the Constitution and Guerriere approached each other, Commodore Hull had determined to withhold his fire, till a favorable opportunity offered for an effectual discharge of his Broad-side on the near approach of his enemy. He had some difficulty in restraining the eagerness of his men, particularly as the Guerriere bore down upon them with a constant firing; but Hull incessantly repeating, "Don't fire till I give you the word—don't fire—don't fire" watched, with suppressed anxiety and a seaman's eye, the nearer and nearer approach of his enemy. At last, finding a favorable moment, and cautioning all hands to be ready, he shouted the command "Fire" with so much vehemence and with such a sudden squat and violent stamp of both feet on the deck, that, the naval uniform, particularly the pantaloons, being very tight, he split the latter from the knees to the waistband. *Georgia Courier.*

From the New York American.

### LIGHT READING.

The English newspapers, and ours copying from them, have from time to time circulated various *bon mots* of the Irish Judge, Lord Norbury. The *very last*, however, that we have seen, is undoubtedly the *very best*. It will be borne in mind, that Mr. Dawson, at a comparatively recent celebration at Derry, made a speech which looked very much like favoring Catholic emancipation—after having for years been violently opposed to it. To this speech—Mr. Dawson being a subordinate member of the British Government, a member of Parliament, and moreover, a brother in law of Mr. Peel, who is a Cabinet Minister—much importance was attached by the Irish, and consequently, much speculation was afloat as to the motives that could have influenced Mr. Dawson in this *voltes-tributo*. Premising thus much, we give *Lord Norbury's last*.

It seems that Mr. Dawson has some property in Dublin, on which a fish market has been held from time immemorial. Not long ago, he caused it all to be fitted up with convenient and showy stalls. But the Nereids of Dublin being Catholics, none of them would support the speculation of one whom they considered an Orangeman, and not one of the fine new stalls were let. In the week, however, after the speech at Derry, not one remained *unlet*. Upon this being told to Lord Norbury, he answered, "Aye, I thought that speech was all from *self fish* motives."

**Jumping off the Fence.**—One morning last week, a Canadian in this village employed on the Feeder, arose very early, and went to a garden near by, to procure some tansy for his morning bitter. He mounted the fence, from which he intended to have jumped into the garden, into a bed of tansy; but to his astonishment, quick as thought, as soon as he left the fence, he found himself at the bottom of a well, about 20 feet deep! The well had not been in use for several years, and had been covered over with boards and earth, on which the tansy had grown—the boards had become rotten, and as he jumped on them they gave way and

the man came very near jumping out of the world, instead of enjoying his morning bitter. He extricated himself from his unpleasant dilemma, with no other injury than the bruising of his elbows and hips a little, procured his tansy, and returned with renewed desire for his morning beverage, congratulating himself on his safe deliverance from the bowels of the earth.

*Sandy Hill Herald.*

### SCENES IN A WEST INDIA GAMING HOUSE.

"The Shark is there and the Shark's prey,  
The Spendthrift and the Leech  
That sucks him."

*COWPER.*

### St. Thomas.

I will, according to your desire, give you a description of one of the most destructive resorts that ever was devised by the malignant genius of Satan. The Saloon of "Rouge et Noir," is one of the most famous among the numberless *gambling shops* of the West Indies. On entering the apartment, the imagination is stunned by the horror which bursts upon the eye—the terrific laugh of the winners, the hellish shrieks of the unfortunate, and the half suppressed moanings of the utterly desperate, gave me an idea of an assemblage of demons celebrating some dreadful triumph over human misery. There is observed a Spanish Don, whiskered and mustachioed like "ancient Pistol," and exhibiting the picture of avarice, revenge, and every wicked passion fermenting in his bosom; near him is some stranger, fleeced of his last doubloon, and tortured with the pangs of unavailing repentance. A third group is formed of the lookers-on, who have formed most manful resolutions to resist the golden temptations around them, but who gradually yield to the irresistible fascinations of the piles of gold, so splendidly spread out on the long green tables. A marble-covered sideboard is set off with a variety of delicious liquors, whose stimulating qualities are enhanced by some medical preparation, which "fires the young blood," and hurries the deluded victim to destruction.

A few evenings ago, I was pacing through the saloon with a friend, who was an adept in all the mysteries of the gaming establishment; we had walked round the circuit tables, when our attention was arrested by the moans of some figure, stretched out on a sofa in a dark corner. The lurid gleam which now and then flashed from a lamp on the features of this unfortunate, presented one of the most awful pictures of despair that ever convulsed the human countenance. The ghastly paleness of his face was fearfully contrasted by the jetty blackness of his locks, which were clustered about his brow. The sight was appalling—but we were fixed to the spot by the interest which the hapless victim excited. We, at length overcome by our feelings, walked away, and as we were turning down the dark steps which led to a solitary lane, we observed an object gliding by us in the greatest haste. It was the wretched man whom we had just been contemplating. He stooped short, and exclaimed—"young gentlemen, if you will be ruled by my dreadful experience, never again enter that infernal door—I have this night lost the last particle of an immense fortune, and nothing now remains for me but death."—There was something peculiarly impressive in the tones of his voice—

"Whose sound, though I should linger out more years,  
Than wretch e'er told, can never leave my ears."

He rushed into the darkest part of the long avenue, and soon afterwards the explosion of a pistol told us the *finale* of his tragic tale.

### EXTRACT.

Meditation and prayer, are among the holiest and most sacred enjoyments in the life of a Christian; they constitute the food which enlivens his soul, and form the link which unites him to his Creator. It is in such exercises that he cherishes his hopes, strengthens his faith, and enkindles his zeal. In the estimation of him who thus habitually communes with his God, the vicissitudes of time are lighter than a withered leaf, borne on the winds of autumn. Sublunary grandeur is a vain, an empty dream; its greatest enjoyments vanish before his vivid conception of that beatific vision to which he is rapidly hastening; its sweetest music is discord in comparison with that of celestial voices, in which he is soon to mingle; its affections are but for a moment, and will yield before that weight of glory which has been purchased for him; he is but a sojourner in this vale of tears; and his sufferings do but make him more anxious to reach that better land where all tears are dried up, and every sorrow soothed to tranquility forever.